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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

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Instation internation	ONAL PRELIMINARY EXAM	NATION REPORT	
·	(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70		
Applicant's or agent's file reference 0000053539	FOR FURTHER ACTION Prelimin	tification of Transmittal of Internati ary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/	
International application No. PCT/EP2003/004798	International filing date (day/month/year 08 May 2003 (08.05.2003)	Priority date (day/month/year) 14 May 2002 (14.05.2002)	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or a C09C 1/00	national classification and IPC		
Applicant BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT			
This report is also accompand amended and are the basis of 70.16 and Section 607 of the These annexes consist of a section and the section and	for this report and/or sheets containing reche Administrative Instructions under the PC total of sheets. elating to the following items: rt Int of opinion with regard to novelty, invention the invention supporting such statement into cited	ription, claims and/or drawings which have tifications made before this Authority (see T).	
VII Certain defects in	n the international application		
VII Certain defects in	ions on the international application	etion of this report	
VII Certain defects in	ions on the international application Date of comp	etion of this report 29 October 2004 (29.10.2004)	
VII Certain defects in VIII Certain observat Date of submission of the demand	Date of comp	29 October 2004 (29.10.2004)	



International	application No.
рст	/ED2003/0047

	I. Basis of the report						
1. With regard to the elements of the international application:*							
	the inter	mational application as originally filed					
\boxtimes	the desc	cription:					
	pages	1-14	, as originally filed				
	pages		, filed with the demand				
	pages	, filed with the letter of					
\boxtimes	the clai	ms:					
	pages	·	, as originally filed				
	pages	, as amended (together	with any statement under Article 19				
	pages		, filed with the demand				
	pages	1-10 , filed with the letter of	25 May 2004 (25.05.2004)				
Г	the dra	wings:					
	pages		, as originally filed				
	pages		, filed with the demand				
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th TI	the land the	nguage of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under R nguage of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)). Inguage of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary	which is: ule 23.1(b)). y examination (under Rule 55.2 and/ ational application, the international t go beyond the disclosure in the				
i	This is beyond this repoint 70.17).	the description, pages the claims, Nos the drawings, sheets/fig report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, and the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).** It sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitort as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do in	tation under Article 14 are referred to not contain amendments (Rule 70.16				
***	Iny replace	ment sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and and	nexed to this report.				

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Internal application No.
PCT/EP 03/04798

v.	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement				
1.	Statement				
	Novelty (N)	Claims	1-10	YES	
	•	Claims		NO	
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims	1-10	YES	
		Claims		NO NO	
	Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-10	YES	
		Claims		NO	

2. Citations and explanations

This report makes reference to the following documents:

D1: US5234496 A D2: WO9838253 A

Novelty:

3. Document D1 discloses (the references in parentheses are to that document) goniochromatic pearlescent pigments coated with alkylglycol ethers (column 2, lines 9-56; example 1).

The subject matter of claim 1 therefore differs from the known pigment (translucent pearlescent pigments) in that it relates to a goniochromatic pigment (containing reflecting layers) and in that the polar organic solvent is dispersed into the pigment.

The subject matter of claim 1 is therefore novel (PCT Article 33(2)).

4. Document D2 discloses (the references in parentheses relate to that document) pigment preparations in which pearlescent pigments, inter alia, are also

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mixed with an organic solvent and homogenised at 80°C to 150°C (see page 8, lines 12-25; page 3, lines 1-14). Polar solvents such as ethylene glycols come into question as solvents (see page 6, line 29 to page 7, line 11). However, these are conventional pearlescent pigments. D2 also discloses the use of metallic effect pigments comprising aluminium flakes coated with a metal oxide.

The subject matter of claim 1 therefore differs from the pigments known from D2 in that goniochromatic pigments with at least one dielectric, lowrefraction layer are used and in that the polar organic solvent is dispersed into the pigment.

The subject matter of claim 1 is therefore novel (PCT Article 33(2)).

- 5.1 Document D2, which is considered to represent the closest prior art, discloses pigment preparations (see paragraph 4) from which the subject matter of claim 1 differs in that goniochromatic pigments are used having at least one dielectric, low-refraction layer, and in which a polar organic solvent is dispersed.
- 5.2 In view of the differentiating feature, the problem addressed can be considered to be that of providing goniochromatic pearlescent pigments whose colouring undergoes little change and stabilises faster when used in baking enamels.
- 5.3 The dispersion of the organic polar solvent expels the water contained in the low-refraction layer and at the same time largely prevents water from being

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re-absorbed. The presence of water in pigments causes the colour of baking enamels to stabilise once the baking enamel loses water after baking (at about 130°C), only after hours or days, by reabsorption of water from the environment.

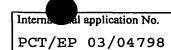
D1 and D2 fail to address this problem. D1 addressed the problem of providing a pearlescent pigment preparation that can be easily incorporated into coating formulations (see D1, column 1, lines 41-44).

D2 addressed the problem of providing stable, nondusting, homogeneous pearlescent pigment preparations which can also be advantageously used in aqueous coating systems and at the same time are characterised by high compatibility with the remaining components of such coating systems.

Both in D1 and D2, the pearlescent pigment is reacted with the organic solvent at room temperature, and it must therefore be assumed that the organic, polar solvent in question is not dispersed (see the examples in documents D1 and D2).

- 5.4 The solution to this problem, as proposed in claim 1 of the present application, therefore involves an inventive step (PCT Article 33(3)).
- 5.5 Claims 2-6, 9 and 10 are dependent on claim 1 and therefore likewise meet the PCT inventive step requirements.
- 6. The subject matter of claim 7 represents a method which necessarily leads to the product of claim 1.





The subject matter of claim 7 therefore also meets the PCT novelty and inventive step requirements.

6.1 Claim 8 is dependent on claim 7 and therefore likewise meets the PCT inventive step requirements.